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**SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**  
(July 22 - August 21, 1984)

September 1984

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of  
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

Analyst: Rachel Warner

## PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Saharan Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

## SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

(22 July - 21 August 1984)

### Africa General

#### Food Production

(Excerpt) A regional conference of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) took place in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. Representatives from 40 African countries participated and discussed problems of hunger--the threat which continues to hang over the black continent. The production of food products in Africa is chronically backward. The major causes for this are the archaic social and economic structures in the countryside and low work production. (28 Jul 84, p. 5)

#### UN Meeting Called For

(Excerpt) A number of African states in the UN demanded an urgent meeting of the Security Council to examine South Africa's "constitutional reforms." In September of last year, the South African Parliament approved the new constitution which calls for, in part, the creation of a three-tiered supreme legislative organ of which a number of representatives will be "coloreds" and Indians. (15 Aug 84, p. 5)

### Southern Africa

#### Washington and Southern Africa

(Excerpt) For many years now, southern Africa has been one of the worst "trouble spots" on our planet, a region of gunfire and bloodshed. It is the location of a dangerous hotbed for colonialism and racism--the RSA (Republic of South Africa) and Namibia, which it occupies. This alone is an anomaly in the modern world. The pernicious effect of this hotbed of tension extends beyond the region's confines, complicating international relations that are already aggravated as a result of US imperialism's aggressive policy.

If one sketches the political situation in southern Africa in the most general outline, the following picture emerges. Having set itself the goal of transforming Africa into its strategic rear in the global confrontation with the world of socialism and progress, the US Reagan administration has formulated and is implementing a course of strengthening the alliance with the RSA's racist regime. The situation in that country is well known. The essence of it is that the indigenous black population, numbering 23 million, is completely excluded from political life. Suppressing and exploiting this section of the population and using the racist and antihuman laws of so-called apartheid (racial separation), the South African regime stubbornly tries to keep all the levers of state administration in the hands of the 4.5 million whites, or, more accurately, a limited number of capitalists and large landowners closely connected with international capital.

Namibia is another black page in the racist regime's "record." The United Nations adopted a decision many years ago to grant this territory independence, and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) was recognized as the Namibian people's sole legitimate representative. However, the South African regime is still refusing to carry out this decision in an attempt to maintain control over Namibia. It needs Namibia as a real treasury of valuable minerals and, at the same time, as an important link in the "galaxy" of subordinate and dependent countries with which the RSA dreams of surrounding itself. It is from this single angle above all that one should view the so-called "peace" initiatives which Washington, in collusion with Pretoria, has been trying to push through recently. Very significantly, first among them is the proposal to create a "structure ensuring regional security" in southern Africa. What is the root of the matter here? The problem would seem to be perfectly clear: Neither Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, nor any other African country is threatening Pretoria's security; on the contrary, they are all the targets of attacks. Thus the conclusion is simple: the racists must be "stopped" and finally made to comply with the UN decisions.

But, as we can see, people follow a different logic across the ocean. Their first concern is for the interests of their "historical ally" and, at the same time, for their own strategic position and the interests of their own capital. US capital investments in the RSA economy now amount to many billions of dollars, and 400 large US companies, 300 subsidiaries of West German firms, and even more British subsidiaries operate in Pretoria. The capital is vast, the super-profits are even greater, and the maintenance of the racist setup ensures an unceasing influx of them. This is the essence of the matter. Furthermore, the United States has global strategic impulses here. In Washington's view, the RSA is a bridgehead on the African Continent, a bastion of imperialism in the southern hemisphere where the Indian and Atlantic Oceans meet, and a partner in the "crusade against communism."

Yet another instance of duplicity became known a few days ago. Reuter reported that, while maintaining contacts with representatives of the Angolan Government, C. Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and R. Botha, RSA Foreign Minister, met in secret with J. Savimbi, leader of the Angolan counterrevolutionary organization, UNITA. This is yet another attempt to blackmail Angola and a continuation of the previous reliance on insurgents and reactionaries in the hope of overthrowing the progressive regime in Luanda. If one turns to the problem of Namibia's decolonization, the picture is the same: Verbal recognition of the need to grant independence to the long-suffering people of that country, while in reality more and more new obstacles are heaped across the way to this goal. Hence the continuing attempts to bypass the United Nations and its resolutions, the ultimatum-like demands that sovereign Angola supply the RSA and the United States with a precise schedule for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angolan territory, and many other unseemly maneuvers. (12 Jul 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #164, 22 Aug 84, pp. J1-4)

## Failure of Talks Blamed on Pretoria

(Excerpt) The racist regime of South Africa is fully responsible for the failure of the talks on Namibia, says a widely distributed SWAPO statement. SWAPO, the document points out, agreed to these talks with the goal of the independence of Namibia from the South African colonial regime. However, the Pretoria emissaries, not taking an interest in these serious talks, rejected constructive proposals advanced by SWAPO and tried once again to link the process of Namibia's decolonization with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. (30 Jul 84, p. 4)

## Colonialists' Strategy

(Text) Emissaries of the racist Republic of South Africa regime have once again, for the umpteenth time, deliberately wrecked the talks with SWAPO on the Namibian problem. SWAPO, which is waging a political and armed struggle to liberate Namibia, illegally occupied by South African troops, was prepared to immediately cease fire and end the bloody war. Its delegation frankly said this at the meeting. However, Pretoria's representatives rejected those constructive proposals. The talks showed that the South African emissaries prefer clout to diplomacy. They would not hear of sending the UN Secretary General a joint statement consenting to begin fulfilling the plan for a just settlement in Namibia as set forth in Security Council Resolution 435. Instead, during the talks they put undisguised pressure on SWAPO to make the Namibian patriots lay down their arms and abandon the struggle for their motherland's independence.

Incited by Washington, the racists continued to make withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola a condition for Namibian decolonization. However, the artificial, farfetched nature of such a demand is a secret to no one. Having wrecked the meeting with SWAPO, the apartheid regime immediately announced that the talks' failure "will make it difficult" to withdraw South African troops from Angolan territory. Thus, Pretoria also unilaterally deferred resolving that question for an indefinite period. However, as is known, an accord on the withdrawal of the South African occupiers from Angola was reached between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of South Africa in February. The racist leaders are now shedding crocodile tears, accusing SWAPO of wrecking the talks. They keep silent about the fact that SWAPO, internationally recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, has displayed good will and readiness to conclude a ceasefire agreement with the Republic of South Africa, which would be the first step toward solving the Namibian problem and granting genuine independence to that country.

The Republic of South Africa racists graphically demonstrated at the SWAPO talks that they do not intend to abandon their colonial "rights" in Namibia. According to the SWAPO statement it is natural that, under the circumstances, the Namibian people have no choice but to continue the struggle for national liberation. (31 Jul 84, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #149, 1 Aug 84, p. J1)

## Angola

### Mining Damages Ships

(Excerpt) A significant act of sabotage took place in the seaport capital of Angola. According to the Angolan information agency, ANGOP, during the night between the 29th and 30th July, a mine of American manufacture exploded, causing serious damage to the "Lundoshe" and the "Areens," ships belonging to Angola and East Germany, respectively. There were no casualties. The agency emphasized that the sabotage methods and use of this mine mirrored those used by the CIA against Nicaragua. The goal of this sabotage in Luanda was to cause panic and disrupt supplies to the population; however, the port continues to operate normally. (1 Aug 84, p. 5)

### Delegation's Stay

(Text) A delegation of party workers from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party was in the Soviet Union from 4 to 16 August to acquaint itself with CPSU agitation and propaganda work experience. The Angolan guests had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, Organizational Party Work Department, and Agitation and Propaganda Work Department and visited the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and a number of other departments and establishments. The delegation traveled to Krasnodar Kray where it acquainted itself with the Kray party organization's activity in the ideological and political education of working people. The Angolan party workers rated highly the Soviet people's success in Communist building. They stressed that the CPSU's experience of educating the new man capable of selfless, creative labor and devoted service to the cause of peace and security of the peoples has special importance for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party whose aim is to build the foundations of socialism in Angola. (18 Aug 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #137, 22 Aug 84, p. J1)

## Burundi

### CPSU Sends Greetings to Burundi Party Congress

(Text) To the Second Congress of the Party of Unity and National Progress (Burundi):

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the second congress of the Party Unity and National Progress (Uprona). Your congress is an important political event in the life of Burundi. Soviet people appreciate the Uprona Party's efforts aimed at strengthening Burundi's national independence and developing its economy. The solving of these tasks is conditional on rebuffing the aggressive intrigues of the imperialist circles who are responsible for the sharply increased danger of war and worsening international tension. The Soviet Union values the Burundi people's contribution to the struggle against imperialism and for the preservation and consolidation of world peace. We wish the Second Uprona Party Congress successful work. May the Soviet-Burundi cooperation strengthen and develop!

The CPSU Central Committee. (25 Jul 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #146, 27 Jul 84, p. J1)

## Chad

### French Troops to Remain

(Excerpt) French troops will remain in Chad as long as it is considered necessary by Paris. This is contained in a statement from French Defense Minister Charles Hernu. Speaking in Paris at a press conference, he tried to justify the obvious colonial actions with statements that French troops were brought into Chad to restore order. (10 Aug 84, p. 5)

### New Revolutionary Union

(Excerpt) According to a France Presse report broadcast over a Bardai radio station, the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) announced the creation of the National Freedom Union. According to the report, the union is the highest organ of the Chadian revolution. The new union's task is to overthrow the N'Djamena regime. During the union's first meeting, which was attended by 62 representatives from six military and political groups in Chad, Goukouni Oueddei was elected president. The union includes an executive committee of 15 as well as 11 specialized commissions covering the fields of defense, economics, and foreign affairs. (12 Aug 84, p. 5)

### New Assembly

(Excerpt) The creation of an assembly of Chad's patriotic forces was announced in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso. In the statement, published as a result of conversations between representatives and various groups, it was written that unification is necessary in order to stand against the dictatorial Habre regime, operating with US and French military aid. The assembly, in which four military and political groups are involved, will act in the name of establishing peace in Chad, for the termination of foreign troop involvement, and against threats to Chad's independence. (14 Aug 84, p. 5)

## Congo

### The Congo on the Eve of the Congress

(Excerpt) The People's Republic of Congo is on the threshold of an important event, the third regular congress of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) which is scheduled to open in Brazzaville on 27 July. The task of the congress has been concisely formulated--to enhance the party's leading role in Congolese society and strengthen its ties with the masses. This is evident not only through colorful posters and banners. Here are some events of the last few days. Construction of a bridge over the Bibaka River has begun at Divenie, one of the Niari District regions bordering Gabon. At first glance, this might seem of little significance. But this is not so. We are talking of concrete assistance to more than 20,000 inhabitants of a remote area who will be able to take the fruits of their labor to market--corn, peanuts,



coffee, manioc, and other agricultural products. The possibility of industrial development in the district is also emerging, particularly extraction. This in turn will help resolve an important social task--halting the flow of the rural population to the cities. On a wider plane, the changes at Divenie reveal very important directions in the PCT's activity, to expose the country's numerous backward regions to economic and social life. There areas hitherto have remained "abandoned by the roadside," because of the misshapen economy inherited from the colonial epoch.

Another important event of the past month was the Congolese science festival. This seminar was devoted to the young Congolese intelligentsia's participation in the struggle against ignorance and backwardness. At the seminar, special note was taken of the need to activate research in agronomy, land reclamation, and agriculture and disease-carrying pest control. This research is linked to the tasks of the first 5-year plan for the economic development of the People's Republic of the Congo (1982-1986). In implementing transformation, the PCT constantly points to the need for the broad masses' involvement. Currently the country is defined in the local press as "democratic, national, and popular." Several tasks have been set--gradually cutting back the positions of imperialist monopolies; assigning the primary role in the economy to the state; developing production forces on a planned basis; and encouraging the cooperative movement in the countryside. All these, the Congolese believe, are necessary components to achieve economic independence, without which it is impossible to advance along a path of Socialist orientation. It is no accident that the party emphasizes the Congo's noncapitalist choice. Since the oil industry began developing rapidly and the republic was able to begin implementing the 5-year plan, forces hostile to the Congolese revolution have waged a frontal attack on the PCT line. (26 Jul 84, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #148, 31 Jul 84, pp. J2-3)

#### CPSU Sends Greetings to Congolese Party Congress

(Excerpt) The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the delegates to the third PCT congress. The Soviet people note with satisfaction that the Congolese working people, under the PCT's leadership, have achieved great success in national building and creating the foundations of a new society. The Congolese people's efforts to strengthen national independence and attain economic autonomy have the support of the Soviet people. Soviet-Congolese relations, whose 20th anniversary was celebrated this year, continue to develop successfully in all spheres firmly based on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo. (27 Jul 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #148, pp. J1-2)

#### Congolese Labor Party Congress

(Excerpt) The third Congolese Labor Party (PCT) congress, which is taking place in Brazzaville, was addressed by the leaders of foreign delegations. K. S. Demirchyan, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and First Secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, greeted participants and guests of the party forum and Congolese

working people on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet people. The PCT has scored many victories in the struggle to create a society free from man's exploitation of man and based on scientific socialism. The Congolese working people have chosen a difficult, albeit the only, correct path. In Africa, racist South Africa has been declared a "US strategic ally" since the African continent, in the American administration's eyes, is now yet another theater of global confrontation, the CPSU delegation head observed. American and South African "peacemaking" is merely a cover for pursuing the same policy of aggression, apartheid, and racial oppression that has been condemned by the peoples. "As far as the Soviet Union is concerned," Comrade K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed, "we continue to support Angola, Mozambique, and other front line states as well as those fighting to liberate southern Africa from colonialism and racism."

This year marked the 20th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo, the CPSU delegation head said. These have been years of intense development of Soviet-Congolese friendship and cooperation and the mutual rapprochement of our countries' peoples to struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for the ideals of peace and socialism. The CPSU and the Soviet Government will continue to promote the development of Soviet-Congolese relations, the CPSU delegation head observed. (29 Jul 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #149, 1 Aug 84, pp. J2-3)

#### Speeches of Foreign Delegation Heads

(Excerpt) The heads of foreign delegations attending the third congress of the Congolese Workers' Party (PCT) in Brazzaville are noting in their speeches the necessity of solidarity among peace-loving and democratic forces as a front against the aggressive plans of the United States and NATO. (30 Jul 84, p. 4)

#### Sassou-Nguesso Reelected

(Text) Denis Sassou-Nguesso was reelected Chairman of the PCT Central Committee for another 5-year term. The delegates of the third congress of the PCT, representing all regions of the country, numerous organizations, and the army, all voted. (1 Aug 84, p. 4)

#### Tremendous Tasks Lie Ahead

(Excerpt) The third Congolese Labor Party (PCT) congress' decisions reliably guarantee the successful advance of the People's Republic of the Congo along the path of building a new society free from man's exploitation of man, D. Sassou-Nguesso, Chairman of the PCT Central Committee and President of the People's Republic of the Congo, said here at the closing of the party forum. Over 770 delegates representing all districts of the People's Republic of the Congo took part in the work of the congress. Delegations from a number of friendly countries attended, including a CPSU delegation headed by K. S. Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The forum delegates approved the

PCT Central Committee report delivered by D. Sassou-Nguesso and adopted many resolutions on the most important issues of political, economic, and social development. They elected the party's leadership organs, the PCT Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo. The fourth PCT congress will be held in 1989. (2 Aug 84, p. 4, and translated in part by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #151, 3 Aug 84, p. J1)

#### President Receives CPSU Delegation

(Excerpt) The CPSU delegation which had participated in the third congress of the PCT in Brazzaville were received by Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso. (3 Aug 84, p. 4)

#### Plenum Meets

(Excerpt) The first extraordinary plenum of the PCT Central Committee, elected during the third party congress, completed its work. The leadership of the party organs--the Central Committee and its Secretariat--was formed. (9 Aug 84, p. 4)

#### USSR Sends Greetings

(Excerpt) On the national day of the People's Republic of the Congo, the 21st anniversary of the Congolese revolution, we send you, Comrade Sassou-Nguesso, the PCT Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the entire Congolese people cordial congratulations and wishes for new success on the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations, strengthening the country's national independence, and developing its economy and culture. The work of the recent third regular PCT congress and the resolutions and decisions adopted there attest to the firm determination of the Congolese party and people to struggle consistently for building a new society based on the principles of scientific socialism.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers. (13 Aug 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #160, 16 Aug 84, pp. J4-5)

#### Holiday Celebrated

(Excerpt) The Congo is celebrating its national holiday, the 21st anniversary of the revolution from 13 to 15 August, with new labor successes in national reconstruction amidst future unity in its militant vanguard party, the PCT. (13 Aug 84, p. 1)

#### Meeting Celebrates Anniversary

(Excerpt) Increasing mutual cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Congo in economic, cultural, and trade areas is responsible for the interest of other nations. This was noted on 13 August in Moscow at a meeting between representatives celebrating the 21st anniversary of the Congolese revolution. (14 Aug 84, p. 4)

Editorial on Party Congress

(Excerpt) The third congress of the PCT was held in Brazzaville, and the second congress of ZANU-PF took place in Harare. These congresses, typical of such processes, have occurred in the political life of African countries which have chosen the path to national freedom and social progress. For African countries which have gained political independence, a question arises--what kind of steps to take in order to tackle such problems as their inheritance from colonialism, economics, poverty, and the building of a base for production.

The PCT and ZANU-PF congresses attracted world-wide democratic societies which sent political leaders to the forums of their countries. (12 Aug 84, p. 4)

Ethiopia

Formation of New Party

(Text) The historic task of laying the foundations of a new just society in Ethiopia can be fulfilled only under the leadership of a vanguard Marxist-Leninist party, the newspaper Addis Zemen writes in an editorial article. The Socialist community countries' rich experience, the newspaper notes, is evidence that the party's leading role is an essential condition for successful headway on the path of building socialism. The party of the working people that is being formed in Socialist Ethiopia and whose inaugural congress will convene next month, Addis Zemen stresses, will assume responsibility for intensifying the social transformation process initiated by the 1974 revolution, consolidating the country's economic base, and raising its defense capability. This will require all party members to give all of themselves, to display exemplary discipline, and to maintain the closest ties with the people. The principle of democratic centralism will become the firm basis for the further development and improvement of the vanguard party's work. The vigorous activity of all party echelons, from top to bottom, the party members' tireless improvement of their ideological and theoretical standard, and the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideas among the working people should become the guarantee of successfully implementing the goals set by the party of Ethiopian working people, the newspaper points out. (9 Aug 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #156, 10 Aug 84, p. J1)

Revolutionary Progress

(Excerpt) Ethiopia is a country of ancient cultures and industrious people. The revolutionary events of 1974 marked the beginning of progressive changes in the countryside and opened a path toward reconstruction on a new Socialist basis. In the past few years, revolutionary power has strengthened, mobilizing the masses for this task.



In Ilubabor Province, Soviet specialists help their Ethiopian friends organize new land.



The striking and beautiful attire of a woman in Sidamo Province.



The reserves of the country preserve Africa's wildlife.

(19 Aug 84, p. 4)

## Tractor Assembly Plant

(Excerpt) On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the people's revolution, a new tractor assembly plant was constructed in the city of Nazret. The first tractors made in Ethiopia emerged. The plant was built with Soviet materials and with the help of Soviet specialists. (20 Aug 84, p. 1)

## Ghana

### Wealth of the Western Region

(Excerpt) It is the height of the dry season in western Ghana in contrast to the rest of the country where torrential rains are falling, filling ruts in the roads with water and causing the collapse of car tires.

These places are famous for their natural resources. From the port city of Takoradi, the roads lead to the depths of the continent: to Tarkwa and Prestea where the English once began looking for gold; to Awaso where they have participated up to the present in the exploitation of deposits of bauxite, the largest in the world; to the cities of Sefwi-Bekwai and Samreba where European timber industries functioned.

A correspondent from Ghanaian radio told Pravda correspondents, "our region has concentrated on the export of raw materials. From this region comes 68 percent of all of Ghana's exports. Numerous minerals are found in the ground, but geological reconnaissance is still permitted at present. Along the river valleys after a rainfall, the peasants look for nuggets of gold and diamonds."

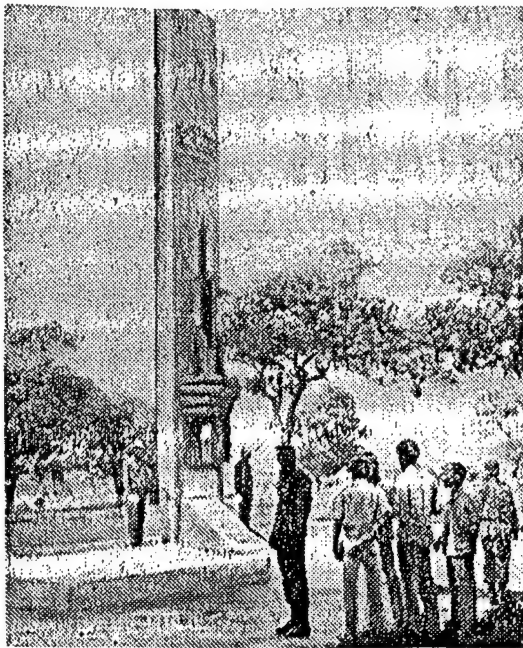
The western region of Ghana is surprisingly beautiful. Tall and steep mountains are covered with dense vegetation. (23 Jul 84, p. 6)

## Mozambique

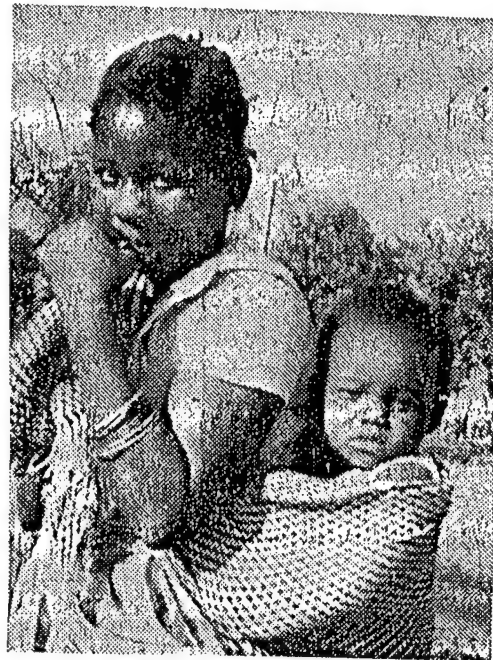
### Mozambique Strives for Growth

(Text) Ten years ago in Mozambique, after a long and bloody struggle with the Portuguese colonists, the country achieved independence. However, the building of a new life is not progressing easily. As a frontline state, Mozambique has become the target of South African plots.

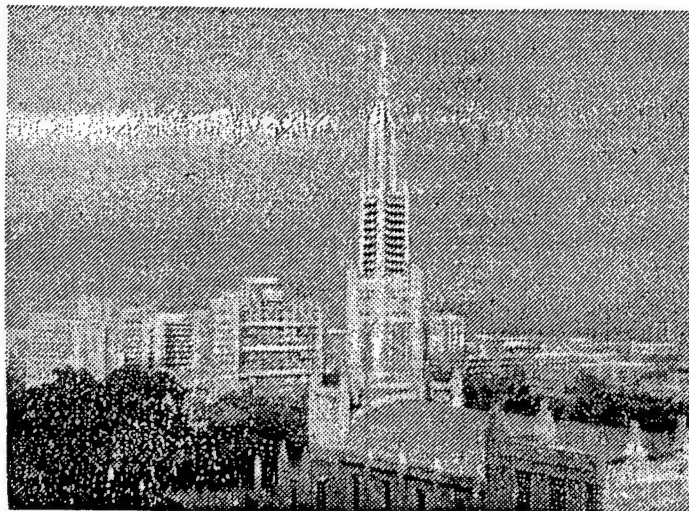




The monument to the fallen heroes  
in the city of Beira.



Young Mozambicans.



In the center of the capital, Maputo, white, modern buildings  
rise among the greenery.

(23 Jul 84, p. 6)

#### Guerrilla Surrender

(Text) More than 20 RENAMO guerrillas surrendered voluntarily to authorities in the village of Namarro in Zambezia Province, reported the newspaper Diario de Mozambique. Recently, more than 200 inhabitants of Zambezia who had given assistance to the bandits gave themselves up. (12 Aug 84, p. 4)

## Namibia

### SWAPO Must Continue to Fight

(Excerpt) South Africa is increasing repression against the Namibian patriots. Under these conditions, SWAPO has no other choice than to continue its armed struggle for Namibia's independence, said SWAPO Central Committee's Politburo member David Merero in an interview with TASS. (7 Aug 84, p. 4)

### Newspaper Closed

(Text) The South African occupation forces announced the closure of the opposition Namibian newspaper, the Windhoek Observer. The racists accused the newspaper of supporting SWAPO. (17 Aug 84, p. 4)

## Republic of South Africa

### Homes Destroyed

(Excerpt) Special police units razed to the ground the homes of almost 400 African families in one of the suburbs of Capetown. A representative of the city's authorities, arriving with police in the settlement, said that the Africans are living in "white territory illegally." The homes were destroyed using heavy trucks, including bulldozers. (29 Jul 84, p. 5)

### Life Under Apartheid

(Summary) In an article entitled "The Reign of Apartheid," Pravda correspondent A. Serbin explores life in South Africa, including population statistics, everyday activities, agriculture, and the ANC struggle. (11 Aug 84, p. 4)

### Weapons' Development

(Text) New types of chemical and bacterial weapons are being developed in racist South Africa. UN experts, who prepared a special document for the UN Committee on Decolonization, arrived at this conclusion. The document states that in part of the northern province of Transvaal, secret laboratories have been created where these weapons are tested in deserted prison torture chambers for Africans. (12 Aug 84, p. 4)

### Demonstrators Killed

(Excerpt) Racist police opened fire on peaceful African demonstrators in Mabopane outside Pretoria. Several students of the Charles Modiba technical college were killed by the bullets. (17 Aug 84, p. 5)

### Nelson Mandela Examined

(Summary) In an article on South African politics, Pravda correspondent S. Demidov examines the regime's persecution of ANC leader Nelson Mandela. (21 Aug 84, p. 5)



## Tanzania

### Ties Developing

(Text) A Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) delegation headed by G. Mongella, member of the CCM National Executive Committee's Central Committee and Minister of State, was in the Soviet Union from 28 July to 4 August in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and CCM. The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Economic and International Departments, the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the Tsentrosoyuz, and the Committee of Soviet Women. It visited the Latvian SSR, where it was received at the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and became acquainted with the republic party organization's work experience in leading the economy. The Tanzanian guests also visited Lenin-grad. The CCM delegation members highly evaluated the Soviet people's achievements in building a developed Socialist society and pointed out the fruitful, friendly character of Soviet-Tanzanian cooperation. (5 Aug 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #153, 7 Aug 84, p. J1)

## Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)

### Name Change

(Excerpt) The Republic of Upper Volta will be renamed Burkina Faso. According to a report from the capital, Ouagadougou, the name change was announced in a decree issued by Thomas Sankara, Chairman of the National Council of the Revolution. The decree also specifies a new flag and national anthem. (5 Aug 84, p. 5)

## Zimbabwe

### Support for Party

(Excerpt) Hundreds of voices sing the revolutionary song on the street where ZANU-PF headquarters are located. These youth are expressing their support for the party congress opening on 8 August. (7 Aug 84, p. 5)

### CPSU Delegation to Congress

(Text) A CPSU delegation consisting of M. A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and A. Yu. Urnov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for Harare 5 August at the invitation of the Zimbabwe African National Union--Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) Central Committee to participate in the work of the Second ZANU-PF Congress. (7 Aug 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #155, 9 Aug 84, p. J1)

### CPSU Message

(Excerpt) The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates of the Second Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union--Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF). Your party is the political leader of the Zimbabwe people. During the long years of the liberation struggle, ZANU-PF proved to be a staunch defender of the people's interests. Following the 1980 election victory and the formation of a Zimbabwean Government headed by the ZANU-PF, your congress marks an important stage in Zimbabwe's development along the path of independence and social progress. The Soviet people value the contribution of Zimbabwe's people to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for world peace. They welcome its choice of socialism and the efforts aimed at strengthening the country's national independence and economic self-sufficiency. (8 Aug 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #155, 9 Aug 84, p. J1)

### Congress Opens

(Excerpt) The second congress of ZANU-PF opened in Harare. More than 6,000 delegates from all nine provincial party organizations, delegates from Communist and workers' parties, political parties of African countries, and representatives of national liberation movements are participating. (9 Aug 84, p. 4)

### Congress Continues

(Excerpt) The work of the second congress of ZANU-PF is continuing. The president of the party and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, spoke, analyzing the party's role as the ruling body since independence in April 1980. (10 Aug 84, p. 4)

### ZANU-PF Congress

(Text) The second congress of ZANU-PF is taking place here (Harare) under the sign of condemning the encroachments of US-headed imperialism on world peace and the peoples' security. The delegates note the importance of the unity of peace-loving and progressive forces in the name of rebuffing the intrigues of international reaction. Foreign guests have greeted the congress. M. A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and head of the CPSU delegation, emphasized in his speech that Soviet Communists and all Soviet people feel profound sympathy for the courageous people of Zimbabwe and the ZANU-PF party, headed by Robert Mugabe, Africa's outstanding son and a staunch fighter for national and social liberation. He read the text of the CPSU Central Committee greeting message to the second ZANU-PF congress.

Yesterday the delegates examined and approved the ZANU-PF constitution, as the party program and rules are called, and the leader's code, which establishes norms of behavior for all party members holding elected posts. In the domestic policy sphere, the program provides, in particular, for national economic reorganization to ensure the victory of socialism over capitalism; the promotion of the development of national consciousness and the unity of

the entire people regardless of ethnic and religious allegiance, race, sex, or origin; the strengthening of the alliance of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia; the establishment of a Zimbabwean state based on socialist principles; and the introduction of a one-party system. In foreign policy it defines the country's course of active involvement in the pan-African struggle for the total liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialism in Africa and in other regions and for the strengthening of African unity. It sets the task of widening cooperation with all revolutionary-liberation forces and pursuing a policy of active nonalignment. (11 Aug 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #158, 14 Aug 84, p. J1)

#### Congress Ends

(Excerpt) The second congress of ZANU-PF ended in Harare. More than 6,000 delegates had participated, including several from the CPSU. In his closing speech, Prime Minister Mugabe said that the historical significance of the Congress is that it defined for Zimbabwe the Socialist perspective for development. (13 Aug 84, p. 4)

#### CPSU Delegation Talks with ZANU-PF Leaders

(Text) A CPSU delegation consisting of M. A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and A. Yu. Urnov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee International Department yesterday visited the ZANU-PF Central Committee's headquarters, where a meeting with S. Muzenda, party Vice President and Second Secretary of the Politburo, took place. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, M. A. Ponomarev presented the ZANU-PF Central Committee with a library of political literature, including V. I. Lenin's "Complete Collected Works," as well as movie equipment and documentary movies. S. Muzenda noted that the gift of the literature, works by K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin, will serve to educate the party's ideological cadres. He declared that the Republic of Zimbabwe, having chosen the path of Socialist development, highly values the experience and practice of the countries of victorious socialism. He expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee to the congress. We are convinced that our friendly relations will develop further, S. Muzenda stressed. The CPSU delegation also met with N. Shamuyarira, secretary of the ZANU-PF Politburo for information and propaganda matters. A useful exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest took place during the friendly talk. The CPSU delegation left for home yesterday. (14 Aug 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #161, 17 Aug 84, p. J1)

#### Delegation Returns

(Text) A CPSU delegation headed by M. A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, returned to Moscow from Harare on 14 August after taking part in the Second Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front Congress. (16 Aug 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #161, 17 Aug 84, p. J1)